

### Good Will Tour Reported By Howard Burdick

The following survey has been furnished by Howard Burdick, a member of the "Good Will Tour" and will be published in serial form:

**Introduction**  
Inasmuch as a few of the sources of information were confidential, no sources are identified in the following set of notes. No attempt has been made to cover every detail and it is very likely that each individual's notes will supplement this information. An attempt has been made to verify many of the figures by comparing notes of two or three persons, however, you may find some items which disagree with figures you recorded. This could be because information provided by one person did not agree with "facts" given by another.

**Miscellaneous points made by various persons:**

1. People back-home need information about what is going on in the countries you visit. They vote and legislators take office without knowing or understanding the world situation. We need to have more people to come and see for themselves.

2. Only 50,000 Americans have visited Russia since the Revolution in 1917, and approximately 45,000 of those have been since 1958. It is estimated that about 12,000 U. S. citizens will visit Russia in 1963.

**Approximately Distance Traveled**

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| New York to Ireland   | 3,182 |
| Ireland to Manchester | 308   |
| Manchester to London  | 125   |
| London to Brussels    | 243   |
| Brussels to Amsterdam | 121   |
| Amsterdam to Moscow   | 1,432 |
| Moscow to Kishinev    | 800   |
| Kishinev to Moscow    | 800   |
| Moscow to Warsaw      | 783   |
| Warsaw to Budapest    | 300   |
| Budapest to Cologne   | 692   |
| Cologne to Berlin     | 250   |
| Berlin to Frankfurt   | 250   |
| Frankfurt to Brussels | 262   |
| Brussels to New York  | 4,141 |

total 13,689

**Approximate Currency Conversion**

|            |          |              |
|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 pound    | — \$2.80 | — England    |
| 1 shilling | — .14    | — England    |
| 1 pence    | — .07    | — England    |
| 1 penny    | — .01    | — England    |
| 1 franc    | — 2c     | — Belgium    |
| 1 Kopek    | — 1.1c   | — Russia     |
| 1 rouble   | — \$1.10 | — Russia     |
| 1 zloty    | — 4c     | — Poland     |
| 1 forint   | — 4c     | — Hungary    |
| 1 mark     | — 25c    | — W. Germany |

8/2—left Idlewild 8:15 p. m. (1:15 London time) 164 passengers on board. 11 crew members. 37,000 feet flight elevation. 50° F below zero outside temperature. 10 p. m. dinner served. 1:15 EDST—Sunrise.

8/3 arr. Shannon 7:10 Greenwich time. Lv. Shannon 8:10

Greenwich time. Arr. Manchester 8:53 Greenwich time.

Guides: Mrs. Breta Masesson, 12 Temple Gardens, Moon Park, Rickmansworth, Herts, England; Shirley Ramsey

Farm visit: David Davies, Hatches Farm, Great Kingshill, High Wycombe, Bucks, England.

Embassy visit: Walter Stearn, Assistant Agricultural Attache Milk Marketing Board; Thames Ditton, Surrey, England

Mr. Holloway, Public Relations Mr. Paul, Administration

Mr. Edwards, Production Mr. Emson, Chief of Marketing

**General Information Related to Work of the Embassy and to British Agriculture.**

1. Functions of the Agricultural Staff at the Embassy:

a. Representation: London is the headquarters for several international agreements. The agricultural staff, along with staff from labor, commerce, Internal Revenue, the Military, etc., meet with the Ambassador 3 times a week for 45 minutes to brief him on matters in their respective fields.

b. Market Promotion: They help sell 460 million dollars worth of U. S. agricultural products in England each year.

c. Reporting: They provide the USDA with 75 required reports each year plus 150 voluntary reports. These deal with all phases of British agriculture and their possible influence on American agriculture. They also seek to expand trade through a "Trade Center" they use in cooperation with Commerce Department. For example, they staged a one-week show on feed grains for leading people in the feed trade. They also put on a one-week program dealing with pea beans in an effort to clarify grading practices. Other "weeks" were concerned with seeds (vegetables and flowers) rice, canned chicken, etc.

2. Great Britain gets no materials under Public Law 480. (P.L.480 is the act by which Congress authorized sales of agricultural commodities to certain nations to be paid for according to agreed upon contracts, but usually in the local currency rather than in dollars).

3. Rice has been our most successful promotion and we now have 40% of the market. Some success with prunes, raisins and cranberries. We ship 80% of the lard imported into Great Britain because of our bulk shipments.

4. Britain wants low cost food for consumers, but instead of subsidizing as we do, they make "deficiency payments" to farmers. These are negotiated each winter with the National Farmers Union. These are available for livestock producers, milk, potatoes, etc.

The cost of the program went to a billion dollars this past year. This is considered too high and brakes are being put on. The government is trying quotas based on expected production and imports. Deficiency payments will be reduced. They are asking importing governments to submit to a minimum price. This is difficult for us because we have no mechanism for telling U. S. exporters what they can sell for.

To get deficiency payment on beef cattle (there is no such payment on cull dairy cows) the producer must sell through a market which can give him a recognized receipt.

5. Dairy cattle are the main livestock—fed primarily on wheat and barley—plus grass. Canadians sell their soft winter wheat here and keep us out. (We have to pay tariffs on some products which Canadians can send in free)

6. Problem on Chickens — We are not permitted to ship in fresh chicken because of Newcastle disease. The British first tried to control Newcastle by slaughtering infected flocks then used dead vaccine. We are using live vaccine.

7. There are also disease problems related to our selling them potatoes and citrus.

8. Apples are under an import quota and we need to work on the grading of both apples and pears if we are to compete.

9. If we are going to maintain markets, we must share short crops with them. For example, one year we sent them no raisins and the British had to change all of their machinery to handle French raisins.

10. We can sell some cheese although Great Britain has a surplus of dairy products. They are selling butter at less than 56c per pound. Not much oleo sold because of the low butter price.

11. If Great Britain enters the common market, cotton and tobacco growers in U. S. would be affected because we would undoubtedly lost out on some sales for a while.

12. Milk distribution in London

is divided into territories and the two or three dealers serve their respective territories exclusively. This helps lower cost of distribution.

13. Their egg production is going up and they are nearly self-sufficient. They maintain a close control of breeding stock.

14. Average milk production is 7,900 pounds. There are 100,000

dairymen. 2-3 million cows and three quarters of the milk is for fluid use.

15. Average winter temperature is 40°. Average summer temperature is 65°. (75 amounts to a "heat wave.")

16. Agriculture accounts for 4% of the gross national product and 1% of the labor force.

To Be Continued Next Week.

**Get Savings You Can See**  
LOW, LOW PRICES . . . PLUS TOP VALUE STAMPS

**MARKET BASKET**  
MEANS Better FOOD!

**Round Steak**  
ARMOUR STAR POUND   
**79c**

**Cube Steak** lb. 99c  
**Rump Roast** boneless lb. 89c  
Beltsville Grade A 4 to 8 lbs. avge.

**Turkeys** lb. 39c

- Oscar Mayer All Meat Franks . . . . . Lb. 49c
- Armour Star Pork Sausage . . . . . 3 Lb. Rolls 1.00
- Armour Star Sliced Beef Liver . . . . . Lb. 49c
- Armour Star Sliced Bacon . . . . . Lb. 59c
- Lake Erie Perch Fillets . . . . . Lb. 59c

- Big Value Coffee** lb. bag 49c
- Mayonnaise** Hellmann's qt. jar 57c
- Ritz Crackers** 12 oz. pkg. 29c
- Ice Cream** Fro Joy all flavors 1/2 gal. 59c
- Sauerkraut** Corland Valley 2 2-lb. bags 39c

**New Pack Canned Food Sale**  
Oct. 16th through Oct. 26th

**BLUE BOY NEW PACK CANNED FOODS**

- Cream Style Golden Corn . . . . . 7 303 Cans 1.00
- Sliced Beets . . . . . 7 303 Cans 1.00
- Whole Beets . . . . . 7 303 Cans 1.00
- Cut Green Beans . . . . . 6 303 Cans 1.00
- French Style Green Beans . . . . . 6 303 Cans 1.00
- Cut Wax Beans . . . . . 6 303 Cans 1.00
- French Style Wax Beans . . . . . 6 303 Cans 1.00
- Whole Kernel Golden Corn . . . . . 6 303 Cans 1.00
- Sweet Peas—Mixed Seives . . . . . 6 303 Cans 1.00
- Sauerkraut . . . . . 6 No. 2 1/2 Cans 1.00
- Red Kidney Beans . . . . . 8 300 Cans 1.00
- Apple Sauce . . . . . 4 25 Oz. Jars 1.00

- Mandalay Crushed Pineapple . . . . . 5 1 Lb. Cans 1.00
- Mandalay Sliced Pineapple . . . . . 5 1 Lb. Cans 1.00
- Mandalay Pineapple Chunks . . . . . 5 1 Lb. Cans 1.00
- All-Ripe Georgia Freestone Peaches . . . . . 4 No. 2 1/2 Cans 1.00
- Rose Croix Bartlett Pears . . . . . 3 No. 2 1/2 Cans 1.00

**BANANAS** golden ripe 2 lbs. 25c

- U. S. No. 1 Potatoes . . . . . 50 Lb. 99c
- Maryland Golden Sweet Potatoes . . . . . Lb. 5c
- Canadian Turnips . . . . . Lb. 5c
- Squash . . . . . Lb. 4c

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